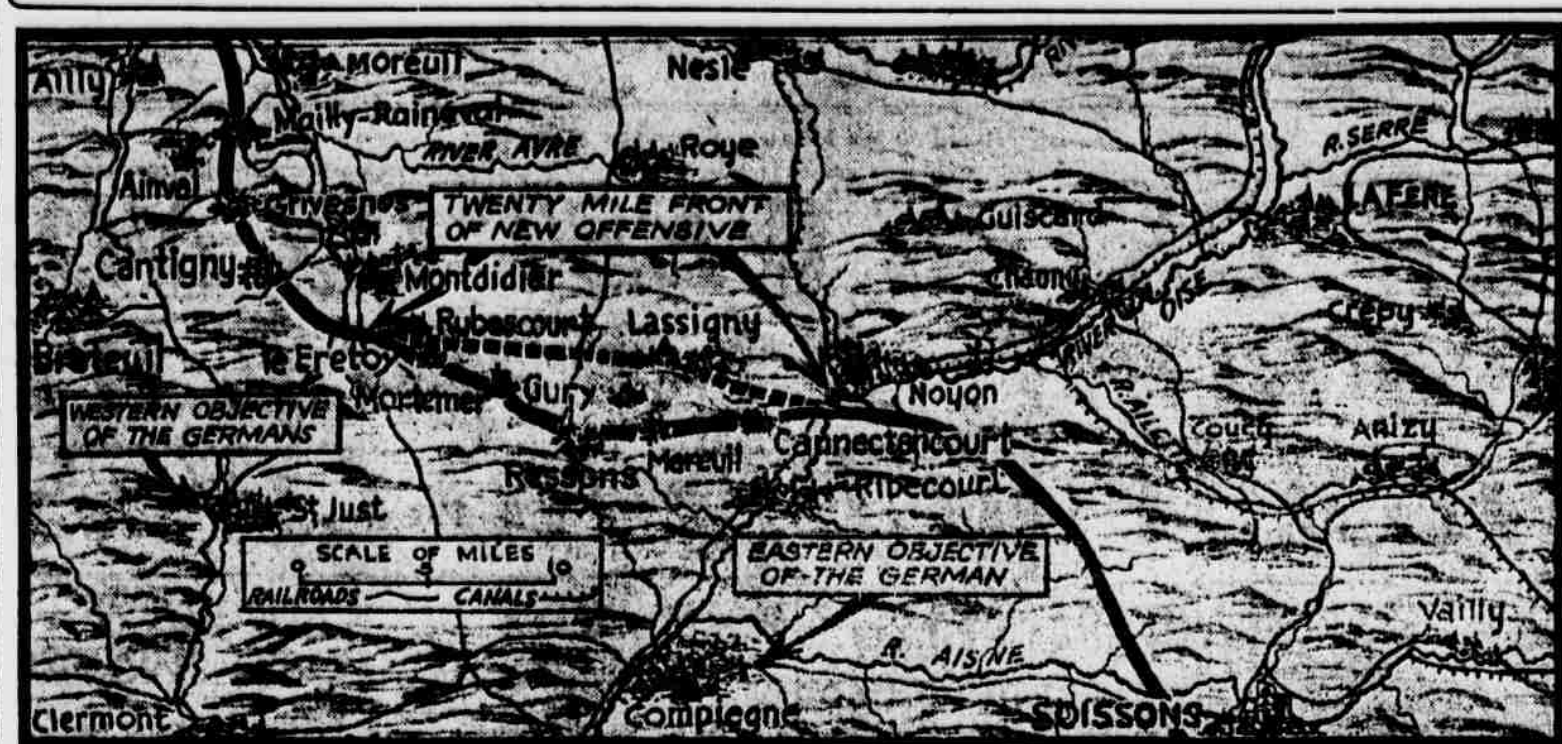


Where the Germans Have Begun a New Drive West of Soissons.



STOPPED on the Marne the Germans have begun their expected offensive on another sector, selecting the stretch of twenty miles extending westward from Noyon on the Marne, to Montdidier, in the hope of joining the salient on the Marne with that on the Somme, east of Amiens. It was in this sector that most of the French military experts predicted the new drive would be made.

In its initial stages the new offensive, which is spread over a shorter front than any of the others since March 21, did not make material progress. The maximum penetration, and that only in places

here and there, was two and a half miles. The night report from Berlin says the Germans captured the hill of Gury, about that distance southwest of Lassigny.

It is believed the immediate objectives of the Germans are St. Just and Compiègne, with their numerous railroad connections. If they should be successful in this the Germans would be in a favorable position for an advance down the Valley of the Oise to Paris, which is only about forty miles from Compiègne.

EIGHTEENTH SHIP IS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Continued from First Page.

TWO OFFICERS WIN HONORS IN BATTLE

Marines Aided by Bravery of Other Troops.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN France, June 9.—In the recent fighting on the Marne Capt. George J. Wellage of Eagle Pass, Tex., and Capt. James O. Green, Wisconsin, distinguished themselves. They are attached to regiments which were credited with the Marines for stopping the German onrush to Paris.

Capt. Wellage smoked out a German machine gun nest and had a duel with a German officer, whom he killed with his revolver. He captured another German officer after wounding him.

Capt. Green was cut off by machine gun fire. He with two platoons attacked the machine gunners and killed all of them. He continued to fight early this morning. It increased in intensity in the Kemmel region, south of the Somme and on the Aisne.

Local attacks by the French south of Ypres and by the British north of Beaumont-Hamel were sanguinarily repulsed.

On the Oise fighting activity revived. Local French attacks on the southern bank of the Aisne and on the south of the Oise failed. Thrusts by our troops east of Cury resulted in the capture of forty-five prisoners.

In a successful undertaking on the east bank of the Moselle we captured prisoners.

BRITISH (NIGHT).—There is nothing of interest to report on the British front.

BRITISH (DAY).—English troops called out at a successful raid on the south of Beaumont-Hamel and captured thirty prisoners. A few prisoners were captured also by French troops in a successful raid north of Baillieu.

Hostile raids were repulsed yesterday evening and during the night southeast and southwest of Albert and the neighborhood of Givency-La Bassée.

The hostile artillery activity has been above normal since the capture of the front from Villers-Bretonneux to Albert and also between Givency and Robecq.

BRITISH POSITIONS ALSO ARE SHELLED.

Several Sections Pounded Hard, but No Attack.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN France, June 9.—Thus far the attack launched by the Germans this morning against the French between Noyon and Montdidier has developed no conjunctive operation on the British front, though heavy bombardment has been going on since the British were captured prisoners. A few prisoners were captured also by French troops in a successful raid north of Baillieu.

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FOUR TORPEDOES FAIL TO SINK STEAMSHIP

Belfast Vessel Reaches Port, but Loses Three of Crew.

LONDON, June 9.—A Belfast steamship, torpedoed by a German submarine while bound from England, has reached an Irish port, badly damaged. Three of the crew were killed by the explosion of a torpedo.

No fewer than four torpedoes were discharged by the submarine. The vessel was maneuvered so adroitly, however, that three of them missed their mark. The attack was made at night. At daybreak the vessel was still afloat, but well down by the head. The crew, which had abandoned ship, went back on board, although the forward deck was awash, determined to take her to port.

The month of the submarine, the disabled wireless plant into operation again and flashed an urgent call for assistance. They were powerless, as the ship was unmanageable and would have been easy prey for a submarine if one had been in the vicinity. Two tugs came up and towed the steamship safely to port.

The submarine, which was faster than the steamship, ran ahead of her, then turned and lay in wait until she came alongside. The explosion of the torpedoes, which was fired at close range, tore a great hole in the starboard side. The submarine immediately began to fill. The fifty-seven surviving members of the crew took to the boats.

DANIELS URGES HASTE.

Wants Faster Work on Destroyers and Chasers.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—In line with plans speedily to insure added protection for shipping against U-boats Secretary Daniels has sent out a general appeal to all shipyards to rush work on all naval craft, especially destroyers and submarine chasers.

The Navy Department's communication has gone out in the form of a circular letter indicating the presence of a U-boat at a great depth. Depth charges were dropped and the submarine was obliged to shift its position. The balloon continued on watch and an hour later a submarine was observed to emerge a long distance away from the horizon and start shelling a sailing vessel.

The balloon was towed rapidly to the spot and in the meantime the U-boat was forced to submerge by shots from the towing vessel. Under the direction of the balloon observer the towing vessel got over the track of the U-boat and dropped nine depth charges. A large quantity of oil came to the surface, spreading gradually until it covered an area of a square mile.

A British dirigible sighted a U-boat attacking a merchantman. The dirigible reached the spot just after the U-boat submerged and dropped a bomb three feet astern. A quantity of oil came to the surface. The dirigible dropped a second bomb, scoring a direct hit and causing the submarine to surface. The dirigible was then seen to disappear in a pool of oil.

A seaplane sighted a U-boat submerged and dropped a bomb, which brought a quantity of air bubbles to the surface. The seaplane dropped a second bomb into the center of the churned water and a great quantity of oil came to the surface. The disturbance continued for so long a time that it was evident the submarine was mortally wounded.

WARNERS OF DANGER.

Navy Department Hails Ships at Delovue Breakwater.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 9.—Warned by the Navy Department that the submarine danger has not passed not a ship was permitted to leave this port today. Vessels passing at sea likewise were warned to keep a sharp lookout for enemy submarines and for mines.

SHIP BURNS IN THE PACIFIC.

No Signs of Life on Wreck 400 Miles at Sea.

A PACIFIC PORT, June 9.—A burning vessel was seen about 400 miles off shore on Tuesday night by a steamship which has arrived at this port today. When the steamer had arrived alongside the vessel had burned to the water's edge.

There was no sign of life from the floating wreckage. The name of the ship had been burned away and no trace of lifeboats was discovered.

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FOE SEEKS VICTORY IN THREE MONTHS

Failure Means Shift of Attack to Save Turkey From Collapse.

STRATEGY IS UNCHANGED

Manchester "Guardian" Expert Urges Campaign in the Eastern Zone.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 9.—Military critics, reviewing the progress of the last four days, find it much better than could reasonably have been expected a week ago. Rhineland is still in French hands, and although the Germans still hold Chateau Thierry and the north bank of the Marne from that place to beyond Dormans, at no point have they made any effective attempt to cross the river.

The present check to the Germans' advance on the Marne is due to their failure to widen the flanks of their salient. They reached Soissons on the second day of their offensive, but it took them nearly a week to debouch from that place and they have not achieved on this flank what has been to force the Allies back a little west of the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road.

They have been repulsed in all attempts to work around or to force the Villers-Cotterets operation, and they have been held up by French and American troops in their endeavors to open a way between Troesnes and Chateau Thierry in the direction of Meaux and Paris.

They have been stopped in his drive toward Compiègne by the brilliant defense of the French at Carpiquet and Chosy.

Reasons for Check.

It is evident that the German advance on the Marne has been stopped, not in accordance with any subtle plan, but because the Kaiser's troops were unable to get going on a wide enough front. Their inability to widen their salient and the rapid and effective concentration of the Allies' reserves have been the main reasons for the check.

"The enemy will not attack if we are ready and where the numbers are equal we have proved our ability to hold the line, at any rate, against a surprise attack that is not likely to be made at some new point in the line, which may be further east."

"If a surprise attack is brought off by the Germans it will be near a vital point. There are four such places on our line: the Channel ports, Amiens and the Somme, and the line to the eastward. The present German offensive will close with a decisive attempt at one of these points and for the time being we are serving as much of their strength as possible."

The commentator then develops the larger problem of the probable German strategy in the event that the enemy fails to break the Allied line in the west. Concerning this he says:

"The enemy will break through on the west they will fall back on more on the defensive on this front, as they did in the winter of 1914-1915 and will direct their offensives toward the east. Then the German offensive will be a military sense they will be directed to the assistance of Turkey."

"A strategy of this kind, which is constantly returning to the point at which it started and the resemblance between the present situation and that of the first few months of the war is obvious to every eye. The difference is that Russia has dropped out and America has taken her place."

See Security by September.

In the next three months the chance of the Germans to win a decisive victory in the west will be reduced to a minimum. The success of the future German offensives will not be delayed long by the beginning of September, when the weather will be so hot that the army will be unable to move.

"Our problem then will be how to bring about a decisive defeat. This can be done only by a successful offensive, but where should the offensive be directed? We are in no way flinching away at the western front as we did in 1915, '16 and '17, or are we to find a way around it?"

"The sole German hope for victory rests upon a decisive success on the western front within the next three months. If they lose the advantage of superiority in numbers and if we are able to defeat them on the western front (by a direct attack) it follows that the Allies' hope of victory depends on the maintenance of their line in France and on the replacement of the German army by a new army."

"The success of our defensive in France depends partly on numbers, in which factor America plays an important part, and partly on the attainment of a decisive superiority in the air, which will enable us to counteract the advantage the enemy has in his interior lines."

"The German army is now in a position to fight the fixed policy of the enemy to wage war away from his own territory. Finally, our success will depend upon the development of the machine in the war of the future. In the machine is the savior of labor, it is the great conqueror of life."

"As to the replacement of Russia, that can only be by the development of the resources of India and by the enlistment of the interest of Japan, not in eastern Siberia, which is too far away to make any difference to the war, but in the Far East, where the Japanese energy is left in Russia into ways hostile to us, but in a campaign against Turkey."

The campaign will be assisted vitally by the detachment of Bulgaria, which, since the German conquest of Russia, is not beyond the power of the Allies to bring into the war. The treaty, which gives Bulgaria the right to annex the whole of eastern Macedonia.

Drop Name of Deutsche Club.

At a special meeting Saturday night members of the Deutsche Club, a social organization of Newark, N. J., voted unanimously to change the name to the Abraham Lincoln Association of Newark.

FINAL ADVANTAGES LIE WITH ALLIES

London "Observer" Dwells on Aid America Gains.

HAMBURG TO HERAT, GERMANS NOW CRY

Expansionists Assume Ukraine Is Permanently Subordinated to Berlin.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 9.—The military situation on the western front is summed up as follows by the *Observer* of today: "Nothing gave more comfort to the French than the splendid fighting side by side with them on the Oise and the American battle line. They proved that the American people, reckoning their numbers and fibre together, are capable of becoming the greatest military nation in the world."

"By Tuesday the Germans had reached their limit and had even been driven back here and there. They had failed to reach Villers-Cotterets or the lower course of the Oise, and they have since been securely held. Villages have changed hands again and again, but final advantages in the last few days have been clearly won by the Allies, and in these reconquering little actions British troops as at Bigny, near Rheims, have signalled themselves with the best."

"The Germans can never have had the least hope of getting to Paris as a result of one battle. Their chief purpose today is the ultimate defence of their position. The whole campaign is of another kind. But after the first couple of days of a success, which must have been their expectation, they may well have been disappointed. They hope to come near enough to the capital to bring Paris under the fire of their heavy guns. As they have not succeeded in this, they are turning their attention elsewhere without by any means giving up the thought of renewing the threat to Paris at a later phase of their operations."

"We must not think too exclusively of Paris or of Amiens or of the Channel ports any more than of Rheims or Verdun. All these operations are subsidiary to the final purpose of the German plan. Chess has often been compared with war, but it has never offered a more exact and vivid analogy than now. The campaign is the supreme play of all the German forces against all the allied forces."

Most of the English and French military critics believe that the German advance on the Marne is temporarily held. They recognize that the German reserves are under the command of Hindenburg, who is still untouched and as this force is sure to be brought into action before long a fresh German offensive is expected. The front may be expected probably at some other point.

In Paris it is explained that the appointment of the Committee of Defence to supervise the operations of the Allies, which protect the capital is the sequel to a report by Premier Clemenceau to the President of the Republic. Paris is not likely to be taken by the Germans with fifteen inch guns may be able to subject it to an intensive bombardment if they can come a few miles closer, and it is necessary to be prepared for all eventualities.

The Defence Committee is under the presidency of Gen. Dubail, Military Governor of Paris. It includes the Prefect of Police and the chief of the local municipal council. The *Petit Parisien* says: "The events of the last fortnight have shown the necessity of having precautions against any surprise, however improbable. The possibility of an attack upon the Paris entrenched camp has been a constant factor in the committee's mind. It is not a matter of desert. It should not disturb, but strengthen."

MILITARY HEEL ON ALSACE DENOUNCED

Socialist Deputy in Reichstag Says People Are Hostile.

CONSTANZ, June 9.—In denouncing the attitude of the thousands of peace-loving citizens of Alsace-Lorraine by the German military authorities Herr Wendel, Socialist Deputy, declared in the Reichstag yesterday that the military had alienated the sympathies of the majority of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, by the result that today they favored France, not because of any particular love for the republic, but because of their sentiment at the German military rule.

Wendel was cheered when he said: "Alsace-Lorraine must have the same rights as the German federal states, namely, home rule."

The military dictatorship also was denounced by Hermann Wendel, Socialist Deputy. He said four-fifths of the population was against the military when the war began, but that now conditions were entirely reversed.

Deputy Waldstein, Progressive, corroborated Herr Wendel's statement. He said: "The military dictatorship has been imposed upon the people of Alsace-Lorraine, but it has not been imposed upon the people of Alsace-Lorraine. It has been imposed upon the people of Alsace-Lorraine, but it has not been imposed upon the people of Alsace-Lorraine."

Adolf Groeber, Centrist, said that unfortunately the wishes of the Reichstag regarding the release of deported residents of Alsace-Lorraine had not been fulfilled, adding that permanent banishment of these persons from their homes went beyond the necessities of the war.

Herr Hauss, a Deputy from Alsace, said that persons acquitted by military courts were having their names published and had again been sent away, in disregard of the law. He declared there was no doubt discontent prevailed in Alsace-Lorraine, and that the military had done its duty this feeling would be a source of danger to the German Empire.

Bernard Roehle, Socialist Deputy, said silence on the part of the Reichstag would mean acquiescence in the oppression of the Alsacians.

LONDONERS GREET U. S. MEN.

Welcomed With Cheers and Speeches at Sunday Show.

LONDON, June 9.—Several thousand Americans of the overseas forces were warmly greeted at a theatrical entertainment in London to-night, which had been arranged by the British committee. The Attorney-General, Sir Frederick Biddle, welcomed the Americans, who included Vice-Admiral Sims, Major-General Hiddle and other prominent officers. He said this was the first of a series of entertainments which would be provided for the Americans every Sunday night, by paying tribute to the military and naval forces of the United States, and only fair to say that the help of the United States was indispensable to insure victory for the Allies.

UKRAINE SEEKS MORE LAND.

Annexation of Russian Manchuria Is Proposed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, June 9.—Under German influence in developing Asiatic ambitions according to the Swiss newspapers, which attach some significance to the arrival at Kiev of a delegation representing the Rada of Russian Manchuria, which would be a preference of participating in negotiations.

HAMBURG TO HERAT, GERMANS NOW CRY

Expansionists Assume Ukraine Is Permanently Subordinated to Berlin.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTED

Connection With Heart of Asia Independent of Turkish Influence Agitated.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 9.—In the last issue of *Deutsche Politik*, the weekly organ of Paul Rohrbach and Germany's other "Eastern" propagandists, the new cry is raised of "Hamburg-Herat." The writer, Herr Richard Hennig, professes to believe that the British people, thanks to their long political experience, immediately recognized the whole meaning of Germany's policy and aims in the East, as expressed in the Brest treatie, whereas the simple Germans were astonished at the talk of "Berlin-Batsum" or even "Berlin-Herat." He is maintained that "Hamburg-Herat" is really much the best description of the German scheme of expansion through Russia, the Ukraine, Caucasus and Persia. He says that the new cry is a cry for a new "Hamburg-Herat." He says that the new cry is a cry for a new "Hamburg-Herat." He says that the new cry is a cry for a new "Hamburg-Herat."

According to Herr Hennig, "Berlin-Batsum" is a cry which ultimately will rise again in new splendor, but the new cry of "Hamburg-Herat" is a genuine cry for a new "Hamburg-Herat." It is assumed that the Ukraine will be subordinated permanently to the purposes of German policy and that Germany will have three new railways to develop: East-through Austria and Germany through Poland and through Lithuania. This will be a "great advantage" as compared with the former connection with Turkey, which was entirely under Austrian, Bulgarian and Rumanian control.

It will be seen that Herr Hennig was writing in ignorance of the new German control of the Rumanian railways. He proceeds to review all the railway possibilities present and future. He thinks it will be quite easy, with German domination of the Ukraine, to convert the line from Petrograd to Tauris into a line from Berlin to Tauris.

British policy may be expected to object to the continuation of the line to Tauris, which would be a "great advantage" as compared with the former connection with Turkey, which was entirely under Austrian, Bulgarian and Rumanian control.

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